Saint Leo College Saint Leo, Florida 100th Anniversary 1889-90 1989-90 Building The Future

MONARCH

"By the Students, for the Community"

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE Subscriber

Volume XI, Issue 2 | Friday, October 6, 1989

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Editorial: Do students get out of their classes all that their instructors put in? Also, President's Corner.

Spotlight: Centennial: Meet the founder of Saint Leo College.

In Focus: Special two-page section on the 1960s: The music, the politics, the movements. Also: On the Left/On the Right: Were the '60s a good time or bad time?

Faces: Attention! Read the profile on Ken MacMartin, mister!

Leisure: "Felty's Film File": *Casualties of War.* Also Mme. Zelda's Horoscope and "La Triviata".

Point to Ponder

"Most philosophical ideas are simple enough once you grasp them. The difficulty comes when the philosophers attempt to prove they are right. . . "

—Morse Peckham in *Beyond the Tragic Vision*

Hard road for Greeks

By Daniel Buksa
Monarch Staff Writer

The Greek Organizations moderators held a meeting on Thursday Sept. 21. Joanne Zarro and Michael Stearns, Panhellenic and IFC Presidents repectively, were also in attendance. The advisors reiterated their concern over their personal liability risk stemming from organizational activities. Most of the moderators were seriously considering resigning, according to one advisor who wished not to be identified. So far to date, two of their number have already submitted their resignations.

Robert Ruday, Vice President for Student Affairs, was also present at this meeting. He made an offer to any local organization that lost its moderator through resignation, to serve as its moderator on his own, aside from his official administrative capacity. The conditions he set forth were that the Greeks would have to be up front about any potentially liable activities and cease and desist from them, to communicate openly with himself, and to make a decision by Oct. 13 as to whether they will obtain insurance, affiliate with a national organization, disband, or form another type of organization.

There were certain results stemming from the moderator's meeting. Among these were an extension of the insurance deadline from Nov. 1 to Jan. 9. However, significant progress towards a decision will have to have been made by the original Nov. 1 deadline. By significant progress, Ruday defines: to have written commitment from an insurance agency that will extend a policy and one-half of the money raised towards paying the premium, and, if they intend to affiliate nationally, to have three or four commitments by national organizations to adopt local Greek organizations as colonies.

By Jan. 9 of next year, all local Greek organizatiions must furnish proof of liabililty insurance or national colony status. If not, they will cease to be recognized as a Greek organization. They could, however, form an alternative special interest club.

Brian Chasteen, Director of Student Development, stated that "all organizations are working very hard one way or the other. The school is doing all that it can to help."

So far, there have been few problems between the national and local Greek organizations. There was at least one incident of vandalism on campus, and some angry words were exchanged. However, the nationals mostly professed their support for their local Greek Sisters and Brothers.

As for themselves, the local Greek organizations have been making some hard decisions. They have come to realize the seriousness of their predicament and are taking measures to alleviate it. Zarro, a senior, president of Panhellenic, said, "I feel that all of the Greeks understand the moderator's concern about liability. The Greeks don't blame the moderators; they were just upset that the decision to obtain insurance by Nov. 1 was decided without consulting them. However, we are grateful that the deadline has been extended in order that we may achieve our goals."

The *Monarch* will continue to follow this story as it develops.

TKE gets charter

The Founding Fathers of the Sigma Theta Chapter of Tau Kappa Epsilon International Fraternity (left to right, Johnny Moore, Kevin Lech, Matt leary, Rich Conway, Craig Love) pose with their newly-received charter. Saint Leo College's TKE Chapter was officially recognized as such this summer after two-and-a-half years as a colony. Photo by Colleen Flanagan.

Marvin to speak at SLC

By Benjamin Burch
Special to the Monarch

Jay Marvin, a Tampa radio personality whose favorite quote is "if you want to change the shape of a pear, you first have to taste it", will be addressing the issue of President Bush's Drug War at Saint Leo College Oct. 19. This quote means that if one wants to change the world, one first has to get involved. This event is being sponsored by the SLC Debate Society. The Debate Society invites those who feel that President Bush's rhetoric on drug eradication is no real war, only a sham, to come out and express their views at this discussion.

Marvin's theme will focus on "What are the real issues and problems being addressed by the drug plan" and "Is the drug plan only a quick answer for a lot of hard problems all relating to social and economic dilemmas"? This discussion promises to be informative and rewarding.

Diligence in classes leads to success in life

By John A.Merullo
Monarch Editor

A question I am often asked when I am visiting back home in Kissimmee (by the by, folks it's "Kiss-IM-me", not "KISS-a-me") is why I chose to attend Saint Leo College.

Actually, the reason I came here is rather simple: I wanted to attend a Catholic college, but for certain reasons, I wanted to be near home. Saint Leo is the nearest Catholic college to Kissimmee, so I came here; however, that is not why I have chosen to remain here throughout my college career.

I recall seeing many who came in with me back in 1986 leaving after one or two years saying that they wanted to find a college where "things would be better." I guess there was one thing that these people didn't realize: Saint Leo has many things that many larger schools lack.

Chief among Saint Leo's assets is the outstanding faculty we have. I have never in my time here had an instructor who did not care about his or her students. These people are really committed to their work. They are always willing to offer help with problems

One professor in particular, (who shall, of course, remain nameless) was always bringing ideas from different descriptions that related to the material covered. His philosophy was that since Saint Leo is a liberal arts institution, then all students here should be open to different ideas. This holds true for most of the faculty here.

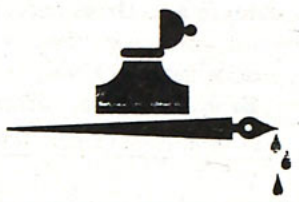
I recall another professor (who is no longer here) who was always trying to get her students to realize that college is not about learning dates and facts, but about learninhg how to think and maturing as a human being. Again most faculty members also espouse this philosophy, but unfortunately such great advice often falls on deaf ears.

Well, here's a student saying to his fellow students to listen to your instructors. The time that we get to spend learning with the assistance of these people is a true blessing. And I'm not just saying this to get on my profs' good sides. This what I truly believe.

I think that I can truthfully say that I have learned more about myself, life, and people in general in the time since I arrived here than I had learned in the entire time before.

My advice to all of you is pay attention in class; read your assignments; ask questions; participate in classroom discussions. To quote a line from a great movie I saw over the summer: "*carpe diem*: seize the day." College doen't last forever. Do you want to regret what could've been all your life?

You will be rewarded for sticking to you guns, not only on the day when you get that report card or that diploma, but all during your life also.



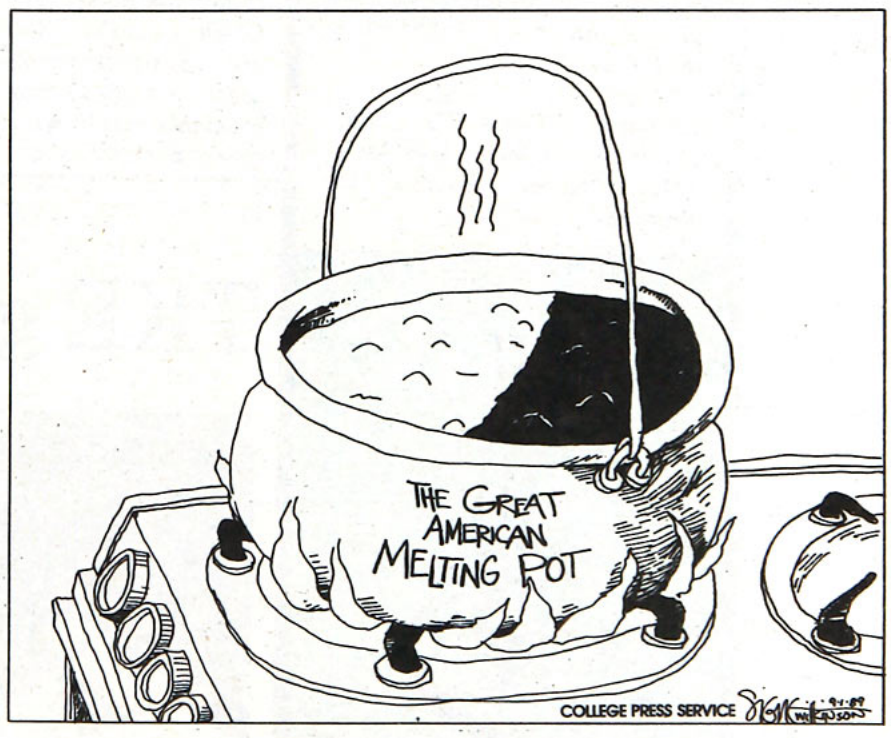
President's Corner

By Msgr. Frank M. Mouch
President, Saint Leo College

Perhaps many students feel that the world is constantly talking at them, especially when they have to sit in class lectures so many hours each week and carry out the assignments given them by their professors. On the other hand, students talk at and to one another quite a bit also, and often those messages are particularly important.

One such message has been given at the opening of this year by last year's freshmen. Only 5% of them were ineligible to return to Saint Leo College this term. Of the remaining eligible students, 77% actually are enrolled right now. This is a very high percentage for any college, and it comes in the wake of a recognized effort by the faculty and administration last year to raise standards of performance. This year's sophomore class gives evidence that the students took seriously the direction given over the past semesters, achieved more, and, apparently, are enjoying justified satisfaction for their accomplishments.

That is a message from one group of students to the rest that is worth hearing. Congratulations to the sophs for their stick-to-it-iveness!



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Corrections

In the Sept. 21 issue of the Monarch, Joanne Zarro was inadvertantly misquoted. The *Monarch* apologizes for their oversight.

The officers of the *Monarch* as listed on the Fall 1989 Organizations list are incorrect. The correct names and titles are as follows: John A. Merullo, Editor; William E. Quigley, Assistant Editor; LeeAnne Lizak, Copy Editor; Kay High, Business Manager; Daniel Buksa, Assistant Business Manager; Daniel Eckert, Design Editor; Colleen Flanagan, Photo Editor; Denise K. Ramsay, Secretary.

Centennial: The real Leo behind Saint Leo

By James J. Horgan
Professor of History

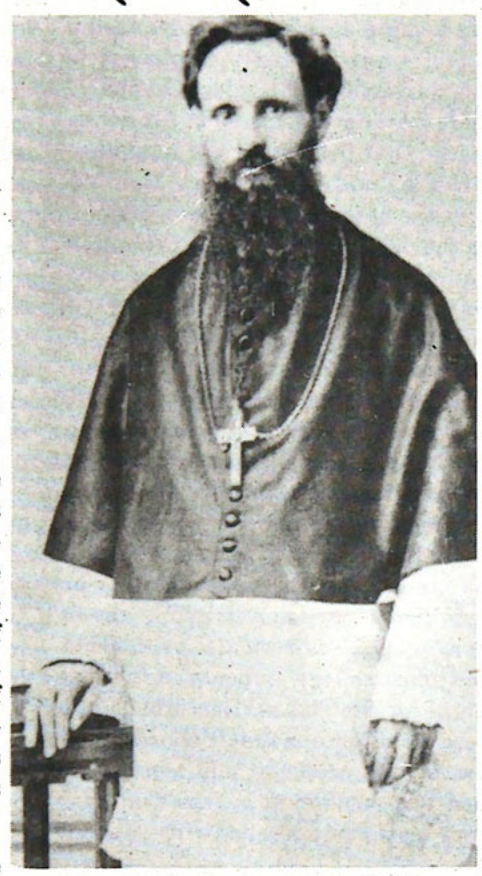
"St. Leo's College" — the original name of this institution — was formally dedicated on Sept. 14, 1890.

The Right Rev. Leo Haid, O.S.B. came down from Maryhelp Abbey (now called Belmont), N.C. to preside at the ceremony. From its establishment in 1889 until it gained independence in 1894, Saint Leo was a mission of the Benedictines of North Carolina.

Saint Leo College and Abbey are named for three "Leos." In the most technical sense, the school and monastery are named for Pope Saint Leo I the Great (440-461), the only saint in the bunch. He was the pope who fended off Attila the Hun at the gates of Rome in 452, and his statue stands in front of the library. Secondly, the reigning pontiff at the time the college opened was Pope Leo XIII. He sent a set of Mass vestments for the dedication.

Most of all, however, Leo Haid is the real namesake of this place. He accepted responsibility for the Florida mission in 1889 from Saint Vincent Archabbey in Latrobe, Pa., which had sent the first Benedictine (the Rev. Gerard Pilz) to San Antonio in 1886, but which was too far away to supervise the operation.

Leo Haid (1849-1924), who was not only Abbot of Maryhelp but Bishop of North Carolina, made the decision to found the college and bargained with Judge Edmund Dunne for the 36 acres on which it was built. He obtained a charter for it from the state of Florida, saw to its construction and development, and served as its first president from 1890 to 1894, at which point the Rev. Charles Mohr succeeded him when the Saint Leo Benedictines gained their autonomy from Haid's abbey.



The Rt. Rev. Leo Haid, O.S.B., Abbot of Maryhelp Abbey in North Carolina was the principal founder and namesake of Saint Leo College. Photo courtesy Belmont Abbey Archives.

On September 5, 1890, Abbot Leo arrived by train at San Antonio to prepare for the blessing of his namesake school. (The college was originally located within the boundaries of the Catholic Colony of San Antonio. Saint Leo did not become a town of its own until 1891.)

The tracks of the Orange Belt Railway ran along the north side of Lake Jovita, across from the college. As Haid passed by, he noticed the bonfire of welcome the monastery Brothers had built in his honor in front of the main building and, as college chronicler Fr. Benedict Roth noted, smiled at his "Pet baby." The brass band from Saint Anthony Church greeted him as he alighted at the San Antonio depot.

The dedication of the first Catholic college in Florida on September 14 was such a momentous event that it made the papers in New Orleans, Jacksonville, New York, and Baltimore, as well as the press in the immediate area.

"Long before the hour set for the sacred ceremonies the grounds were alive with Catholics and Protestants, coming from all directions," wrote the *Baltimore Catholic Mirror*. The San Antonio brass band climbed 80 feet into the towering cupola of the college-monastery building "and while the exquisite strains of a grand march floated out on the pure morning air," recounted the *New Orleans Morning Star*, "the Bishop was pass through the spacious building blessing every room, hall and gallery."

Haid sang a Solemn Pontifical Mass in the packed college chapel, with Fr. Charles Mohr as deacon and, as subdeacon, faculty member the Rev. Basil Singer, who had just arrived from Saint Vincent Archabbey via Jacksonville and Dade City at 9:15, barely in time to vest for the ceremony.

The abbot's dedicatory remarks "were full of hope and confidence that St. Leo's would be for Florida what the Benedictine colleges had been to Europe for 1,300 years," wrote the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*. Added the paper: "The dedication over, all the doors were thrown open and soon crowds were wending their way through the corridors into study and class rooms, refectory and kitchen, dormitories and professors' apartments — everywhere — admiring the taste and practical nature of the building."

Said the Baltimore paper: "The hundreds who yesterday visited the college could scarcely find words to express their delight. The first students, by their glad faces, are the best witnesses to the wisdom and practical methods of those who erected Florida's first Catholic college."

The Catholic Review of Brooklyn, New York, was so exuberant it spoke of "room for 100 boarders" (when the third-floor dormitory could actually hold perhaps half that number) and "twenty-five enrolled at the opening" (when there were but three students: James L. McDermott Jr., John Spellman, and Carleton Shelley).

The local *Pasco County Democrat* of Dade City gave a ringing endorsement: "The college at San Antonio is ready to receive students. This college will stand pre-eminent, as an institution of learning, and lend an importance to Pasco county that cannot be measured by dollars and cents."

Amid such hoopla, Saint Leo College came into being.

Dr. Horgan is professor of history at Saint Leo College. This is the second in his series of articles for the *Monarch* on the early years at Saint Leo. His book *Pioneer College* will be published in November.

SLC holds leadership weekend

By Colleen Flanagan
Monarch Staff Writer

This year Student Leadership Weekend was held Sept., 23 and 24 at the Sheraton Sand Key Resort in Clearwater, Fla. Attending along with Saint Leo College was the University of Tampa. The theme of the retreat this year "Ethical Student Leadership."

The seminar began with a welcome from the SGA presidents Amanda French, Saint Leo, and Pat Kerin, UT. French explained the traditioinal Leadership Weekends were centered around leadership skills, whereas, this years would incorporate ethics and values. Kerin then emphasized the ethical leadership crisis among organizations. He believes too many leaders are taking advantage of the system. He is working enthusiastically to change this.

Bill Faulkner, Activities Director of UT, then introduced the subject of values. He summarized some helpful rules to follow as a leader when reaching a decision. He stressed the fact, "decisions must be beneficial, not harm anyone and you must remain faithful to your decision." Also, clarifying your values will lead you to be an ethical organizational leader.

Students discuss ideas at Leadership Weekend. Photo by Colleen Flanagan.

The participants were then divided into small groups to discuss leadership styles, values and ethical dilemmas. The groups were then reassembled to consider actual ethical dilemmas. This exercise put the students in an actual situation where she/he must be the judge. To each senario, students were asked their reaction ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The opinions were varied. The results surprised everyone.

Following the group exercise the students were again divided into small groups to process the reactions discussed during the previous dilemma situation. The groups were also asked to write down any problems they may be presently facing in their own organizations. They were then collected and given to Dr. Durst to discuss with the group Sunday morning.

After dinner that evening, Dr. Bernard Parker, Vice President of Academic Affairs, Saint Leo College, gave an informative speech. He focused on th theme of decision making in a complex world. He stated, "As future leaders you will be making some tough ethical decisions."

The next session from the agenda was Problem Solving wiht Dr. Maribeth Durst, Asst. Vice-President for Academic Support at Saint Leo. The students were asked to raise problems they may be experiencing in their organizations. Dr. Durst then helped the students to improve their problem solving skills by working through possible solutions together with them.

The closing of Leadership Weekend included an evaluation by the students and directors. Everyone agreed the knowledge acquired throughout the sessions must be integrated into decision making skills. UT stressed that both colleges should jointly do more for student development in the future.

The 1960s: Turbulence and unrest

By Joseph Cernik
Professor of History

In his autobiography, Bob Dylan commented on the 1960s: "It was like a flying saucer landed. . . . That's what the sixties were like. Everybody heard about it, but only a few really saw it."

Dylan is wrong on two counts: first, he assumes or treats, the sixties as an aberration in American political and social development; and second, he assumes that only a few really experienced the sixties.

First, the sixties were, to some extent, an outgrowth of the affluence that had come to seem apart of America during the 1950s. John Kenneth Galbraith, a well-known economist, wrote a celebrated book which was released in 1958, *The Affluent Society*. "Affluence came to describe the condition of America. It was assumed that America had wealth and that wealth was a permanent and, to some extent, pervasive condition." Tom Hayden, a well-known activist of the sixties (although today better known for his marriage and divorce to Jane Fonda) stated: "The fifties were indeed the best of times for the pursuit of the American dream. . . . It was a time of respite, when one could finally sit back and enjoy the good things in life and raise one's children well. It was in this atmosphere of affluence and affirmation that we who were the future radicals of the sixties grew up." Yet, while affluence was being appreciated, it was becoming obvious that some segments of American society were not sharing in the American dream.

The Supreme Court case of *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) began to make white Americans take notice of the conditions, both economic and social, that made blacks look like second-class citizens. Television brought that status to light. Seeing the violence associated with civil rights progress — particularly when police dogs were used against civil rights marchers in the South — began to have an impact on future activists. Television was coming of age in the 1950s, and its full impact was still to be felt. Suffice it to say that television was helping to shape the minds of many young Americans who would soon become part of the college generation of the sixties.

In looking at Bob Dylan's quote, the point I want to briefly emphasize is that the sixties did not just "happen." There were developments in American society that influenced the activities, attitudes, and perspectives that we now associate with the sixties. Regarding the rest of Dylan's quote, the notion that only a few "experienced" the sixties misses the point that not everyone had to be a visible political activist in order to feel a member of the sixties.

Second, Kenneth Keniston, a well-known psychologist who has written on student movements, pointed out that the highest estimates of student activists ranged around 10 per cent, which meant that 90 per cent or more of the students of the sixties cannot be classified as participants in the "revolt on campus." Keniston also pointed out that most college students in the last month of the sixties (December 1969) were of the opinion that Richard Nixon was a good president and most freshmen who arrived at college that year were not sympathetic with student activism (radicalism?). Yet, Keniston stated: "Students are prone to vicarious identification with others; and many an apathetic student on a vast campus where only a few dozen classmates are active in civil rights work considers himself a member of an 'activist' generation." Yet, just "feeling a part" of a movement, generation, or to use the popular expression of the sixties "counter-culture," tends to influence how those who came of age during the sixties perceive of the world around them from then on. We are all, to some extent, infuenced by events and figures in our lives. Just like earlier generations were influenced in their attitudes and outlooks by the Great Depression or the Second World War, the sixties influenced a generation. Hayden makes a good point when he states: "Our generation . . . has only lived into its middle years. Why conclude that Life's most powerful moments already are behind us? . . . It is up to the sixties generation to continue trying to heal our wounds, find our truth, and apply our ideals with a new maturity to our nation's future."

'60s Music: Rock comes of age

By Dr. Jack McTague
Professor of History

One of the most significant aspects of the 1960s was the "coming of age" of rock music. Although rock & roll had actually been born in the mid-1950s, it had been regarded as a crude form of music totally lacking in quality. By 1970 however, it had achieved respectability among serious music devotees and had captured a large segment of the adult audience. How did this change take place?

There is no simple answer to this question. As the other articles in this issue illustrate, the 1960s decade was a period of tremendous change in American society. It witnessed the civil rights movement, the Vietnam War and the protest movement that challenged it, the feminist movement, the sexual revolution, the spread of the drug culture, and, in general, the emergence of young people as a significant force in our society. All of the above represented groups which were not part of the "establishment" of the time, had a message they wanted to spread. Rock music provided a vehicle for them, since many songwriters of the 1960s adopted the themes of these groups in their music.

The concept of "freedom", whether it be political, sexual or drug-related, became a very common one in this era. Thus, rock music became highly attractive to people who sympathized with any of these ideas. Rock was "speaking their language".

An equally significant factor in the growth of rock in the 1960s was the amazing number of talented songwriters and musicians who emerged in that decade, which was, without question, the most creative period in the thirty-five year history of rock music. Heading the list of creative talents were the Beatles who were almost single-handedly responsible for bringing the music out of the doldrums into where it had fallen in the early 1960s. The Beatles first made their reputation by playing a simple, straightforward rock & roll, much of which harked back to the 1950s; but once they became successful, they steered their music into uncharted waters. Refusing the "play it safe", they constantly experimented with new ideas, combining rock with other musical styles such as classical ("Eleanor Rigby"), Indian ragas (George Harrison's Sitar compositions), and big band ("Got to Get You Into My Life,"). The fact that they were sucessful challenged other performers to conduct their own experiments, resulting in such hybrid styles as folk-rock and country-rock. With the release of "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" in 1967, the Beatles introduced the concept album, one with a unifying theme which made it more than just a collection of songs. Once again, other groups tried to meet the challenge, leading to an era of great albums, such as the Beach Boys' "Pet Sounds" and "Tommy" by The Who. These developments gave the music respectability from followers of classical music and jazz, who had been its most serious critics. In fact some of the best rock music of the era was treatedas an art form, subjected to serious analysis by critics in major publications.

The 1980s was probably the most tumultuous period in American history since World War II. Rock music became a significant part of the decade by capturing the spirit of its new ideas and its emerging younger generation. The effect was so powerful; it is hard to think of the '60s today without hearing an imaginary sound track in the background.

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The 1960s

On the Left

By David Peterson
Monarch Staff Writer

What is the first thing that comes to mind when you hear someone say "the '60s"? Do you think "Rock-n-Roll"? "Drugs"? "Free love"? "Haight-Ashbury"? "Woodstock"?

Trying to come to some idea of what the '60s was all about is rather difficult, especially for someone who was born at the tail-end of that enigmatic period of our nation's history. I think many have the same problem — especially those who are fated to experience the '60s vicariously through the media, scholars, parents, friends . . .

Perhaps what stands out the most about this time is the idealism that swept the nation's youth. Dissatisfied with the "Establishment", they rose in rebellion. With often radical fervor, they launched crusades against the sacred cows of this land such as religion, education, and politics, abandoning many of the cultural and social mores accepted by the society around them.

Everyone with a "discerning intellect" fought for some cause such as peace, justice, equality and love; basic freedoms they felt denied. Many sought spiritual renewal and, foresaking the God of their forefathers, truned to the wisdom of sages and gurus of the East or to the inner reaches of the self, often with the help of mind-altering drugs such as marijuana and LSD.

Others simply tuned in, turned on, and dropped out, running from one live in/love in happening to the next in a never ending pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

And then there was Vietnam, an issue so politically charged that only today have we begun to come to terms with its reasons, causes, and the indelible scars left on an entire generation.

For all the countless protest marches and campaigns, our nation still stands. In many ways, the Establishment still lives on. And yet the nation was transformed by the renewal of the liberal consciousness coupled with the realization that the minority can make a difference — that the minority is sometimes right.

"Perhaps what stands out most about this time is the idealism that swept the nation's youth."

I like to think the country learned to stand up against, if not accept, criticism of its hallowed institutions, a healthy sign of cultural maturity. But if it did that ability is foundering, along with this liberal consciousness, in the wake of a conservative tidal surge that threatens to return this nation to a mentality that fostered the extreme radicalisms of the 1960s and led to the social and political quagmire of the 1970s.

On the Right

By Daniel Buksa
Monarch Staff Writer

I don't know about you, but I'm becoming really tired of hearing about the twentieth anniversary of Woodstock as well as everything else associated with the '60s. Not that there's anything wrong with remembering such times, for we remember other events such as the Holocaust and the Black Plague; but just as there is little positive about those two events, there is little positive about the '60s.

If the '60s were so great, just where did all of those " '60s" people go? Well, most of them eventually came to their senses and rejoined society. They now work at IBM or General Motors or RJR Nabisco. Today's Yuppies were yesterday's flowerchildren. Unfortunately for the rest of us, they stabbed society in the gut before they came to see the light.

So what of the remainder? Well, some of those '60s student radicals stayed in the universities. Today, they are some of our professors. Again, unfortunately for us, they have little in common with today's students, who tend to be more conservative.

Finally, a few hippies remain out there, wandering from commune to non-existent utopia. These people didn't need any drugs, they were wacked out naturally.

Let's look at the results of the '60s. The greatest scourge left was the development of the counter-culture. From the counter-culture we got the sexual revolution. Today, we now have to deal with AIDS, rampant venereal disease, abortion, sexual promiscuity, militant homosexuals and feminists. How nice. Thanks guys.

How about drugs? During the '60s, drugs became socially acceptable. Now, we see our county gripped in the vice of a drug war. Our streets run red from turf battles. Our hospitals and morgues are littered with the casualties of that acceptance of drugs.

Other countries are fighting for their very survival against drug barons. Another fantastic legacy of the '60s.

What else? Vietnam. One word says it all. Admittedly, the government did not prosecute the war to its fullest extent but the '60s radicals manipulated a large segment of society into rebellion. It didn't matter thirty million people were sold into slavery nor hundreds of thousands of those people today flee for their lives from their socialist paradises nor the fact that three million humans were butchered in Cambodia. Isn't that correct Anthony Lewis? All that mattered was that the United States lose. Today, whenever we contemplate any military action, no matter how needed or justified, the radicals need only bring up that one word spectre. Will this eventually cost us our sovereignty?

We also had to suffer the rantings of Earl Warren in the '60s. The great Society turned into the Great Flop. We still have a humongous, mettling government usurping power though as another legacy of the '60s.

Was there anything good coming out of the '60s? Well, Sen. Barry Goldwater got trounced in his 1964 presidential election bid. And they said that conservativism was dead. They were wrong..

'60s Movements: Social change

By James J. Horgan
Professor of History

The best part of the Sixties was the sense of social justice that captured the spirit of the country in those days.

Waves of reform, followed by periods of indifference, have been a recurring cycle in American history. From time to time, a passion to make things better has gripped the nation.

It was so in the social changes of the American Revolution in the 1770s and 1780s, in the panoramic assaults on dehumanizing conditions in the Age of Jackson in the 1820s-1850s, in the policical and economic reforms of the Progressive Movement at the turn of the century, and in the sense of governmental responsibility established in the New Deal of the 1930s.

What was distinctive about the Civil Rights and Social Justice Movements of the 1960s was its emphasis on groups which had been left out of the promise of American life — black citizens, poor people, farm workers, Native Americans, women, the elderly — and their willingness to take direct action through demonstrations to awaken the American conscience to their cause.

It was an optimistic age. Indeed, those who came into political consciousness in the buoyant climate of the early Sixties generally still have an unshakable belief that anything is possible. Those who reached their awareness in the more disillusioning atmosphere of the late 1960s often take a more jaded view of the prospects for genuine social progress.

"I have a dream," said Martin Luther King in 1963, as he put forward his vision of a just society attained through resolute social commitment. But Stokely Carmichael concluded in 1966: "We cannot be expected any longer to march and have our heads broken in order to say to whites: come on, you're nice guys. For you are not nice guys. We have found you out."

To be sure, the chief figures of the movement were *organizers*, not Pollyannas who based their aspirations on a simple moral appeal for justice. King came to prominence through a sophisticated stoppage of the Montgomery back-of-the-bus system in 1955-1956. Cesar Chavez took his struggle for farm worker unionization away from the growers' turf in California countryside by mobilizing middle class allies in the cities across America in the grape boycott of 1966-1970.

Americans were roused by President John F. Kennedy's inspirational rhetoric. They re-discovered poverty in Michael Harrington's 1963 best-seller *The Other America*. They were pierced by scenes of black people beset by fire hoses and police dogs as they marched for the right to vote. They were touched by the deaths of civil rights workers like Michael Schwerner, James Chaney, and Andrew Goodman. They flocked to the social justice organizations, the Peace Corps, and VISTA in the confidence that their actions could make a difference.

At Saint Leo, we were affected by that same spirit. The SGA held a mass meeting in 1967 after a black student was refused service at a local laundry (and a white student stepped in and did the wash with his). Students and faculty participated in projects with the Pasco County NAACP for voter registration and desegration, after a black student was denied entry at a municipal dance in 1968. College members leafleted in support of the United Farm Workers' lettuce boycott in 1970-1971. The Human Relations Organization was named the outstanding club in 1971 for its Big Brother-Big Sister program with disadvantaged children of the area.

Was equality of opportunity attained through these measures? Was poverty ended? Was social justice secured? Of course not; but, certainly, there were advances which would not have come without such steps.

Those were interesting times. They brought out the best in our people. Dr. Horgan graduated from college in 1962 and received a doctorate in 1965.

Ken MacMartin: ROTC Commander leads a disciplined life

By Daniel Buksa
Monarch Staff Writer

If you hear the command "Attention!" you had better snap to it, Mister, the Cadet Commander has entered the area. One of the most commanding figures on campus is senior Ken MacMartin.

MacMartin comes to Saint Leo College's Main Campus from the United States Air Force. For six years, he served as an avionics technician, keeping the Air Force's "Top-Gun"-like jet fighters combat ready. Through hard work and dedication, he achieved the rank of Staff Sergeant.

While still in the Air Force, this Jacksonville native became acquainted with Saint Leo College. By going to class at night through Saint Leo's Military Education Program, he earned his Associate of Arts degree. MacMartin was also presented with an opportunity that he could not pass up; a full scholarship from the Army Reserve Officers Training Corps.

There is much more to MacMartin than the military though. He is also a Resident Assistant in Saint Edward Hall. In his second semester on the job, he relates that he enjoys it very much. "It is challenging for me to keep a balance between my RA responsibilities and also maintain a level of academic excellence. It is sometimes stressful being an RA, but I still like being one. The intangible benefits, such as, keeping up good time management makes it all worthwhile," said MacMartin. Lending a helping hand, setting a good example, and leading the way is what MacMartin is all about.

MacMartin has been on the National Dean's list since coming to Saint Leo. He is also a Student Government Association Senator, representing the R.O.T.C. In his spare time, he enjoys tinkering around with electronics. He has also achieved a measure of success while dabbling in the stock market.

After graduation, MacMartin will be commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army. He hopes to receive orders for a slot in the Army Signal Corps. He also plans on attending Airborne Achool in order to receive his silver Jump Wings. Eventually, he hopes to achieve Field Grade rank in the Army.

Ken MacMartin looks like he's ready to conquer another class. Photo by Dan Buksa.

His long term goals involve entering a Graduate Business Program and earning a MBA. With that, he would like to have his own business, perhaps in the Real Estate field.

MacMartin has been developing himself to his highest potential for his entire life. He believes that striving for self improvement is what life is all about. R.O.T.C. facilitates that goal, not just for himself, but for anyone. "R.O.T.C. provides many opportunities. However, there are many misconceptions about it. I feel that if people really knew more about it, they would take a more active interest. I am trying to change the image of R.O.T.C., from that of developing purely just a soldier, to that of developing a well rounded leader," states MacMartin.

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Felty's Film File

By Darren Felty
Monarch Film Critic

Amidst the chaos and moral ambiguities of modern warfare, values are a necessity. To combat the slide into a raging sea of amorality and lack of self-restraint, rape must still be rape, murder must still be murder, and our ideals must still be adhered to despite their seeming absurdity in the face of rampant insanity and death.

Such seems to be the thrust of Brian DePalma's *Casualties of War*, a film based on the actual kidnapping, rape and murder of a Vietnamese girl by a group of U.S. soldiers during the Vietnam War.

The film centers around the conflict between the perpetrators of the rape (led by Sgt. Tony Meserve, played by Sean Penn), and the one man who not only refuses to participate in the act, but fights to bring his fellow soldiers to justice under military law (PFC Erickson, played by Michael J. Fox). To do this, he must overcome his loyalty to these men, at whose side he has fought and to whom he owes his life, as well as the military brass, who tell him to drop the case because, simply, "it's the way things are."

With such potent subject matter and potential for intense internal conflict, one would think that *Casualties of War* would at least strike a powerful emotional chord with the viewer, but, unfortunately, it does not. One becomes more affected by the idea of what is happening than by the actual dramatization, rendering the film, ultimately, a disappointment.

The major fault of DePalma's work lies primarily in its frequent lack of believability. The early jungle scenes do not contain the necessary sense of reality, but appear manufactured, as do numerous other scenes at various points during the film. This is not wholly a problem of appropriate setting or similar externals under directoral control, as uneven performances and, at times, blatant overacting also scrape away at the core of verisimilitude.

The two leads must bear the largest share of this critical burden, especially Fox. While turning in some strong moments, he most often slides into a pattern of reaction and expression that seems built-in through years of easy repetition in television. This is particularly true of his key monologue in the film where he speaks of the need for maintaining one's moral sense despite the temptations of debasement. The speech rings hollow and lacks the impact that it was obviously intended to have.

Penn and the other members of the five-man squad are the main perpetrators of intensity beyond the point of believability. Penn, while displaying credibility in certain scenes, counteracts these strengths with other moments where he appears to be trying too hard, to be forcing a current of inherent barbarism in his character that would be more effectively presented if he were under stricter control of himself.

Ultimately, the entire film suffers from this malady of inconsistency, of interchanging weak and powerful moments until the final product is one of dissatisfaction. This is all capped-off by an exceedingly tepid ending that points out most effectively how *Casualties of War* is, when all is said and done, a casualty of its own potential gone awry. Two Stars: **

La Triviata

By John A. Merullo
Monarch Editor

1. What is the name of the seafood restaurant located just above the bar known as "Cheers"?
2. On "Kate and Allie", what was Allie's first husband's name?
3. Which of the "Golden Girls" is not a widow?
4. On "Newhart", in what year was the Stratford Inn opened?
5. What unusual pet did Suzanne Sugarbaker have on "Designing Women"?
6. On "Family Ties", what college did Alex attend?
7. On "Night Court", who is Harry's favorite singer?
8. What program does Murphy Brown co-host?
9. What short-lived series was described in its closing credits as "A continuation of M*A*S*H"?
10. Name the five Huxtable children on "The Cosby Show".

Answers

1. Cheers is located just below Melville's Restaurant.
2. Allie's first husband was Dr. Charles Lowell.
3. Dorothy Zbornak is a divorcee, unlike her three widowed roommates.
4. The Stratford Inn opened in 1774.
5. Suzanne Sugarbaker had a pet pig.
6. Alex P. Keaton attended Leland College.
7. Harry Stone's favorite singer is Mel Torme.
8. Murphy Brown co-hosts a program called "FYI."
9. After MASH was a sequel to M*A*S*H.
10. Cliff and Clair Huxtable's children are named Sandra, Denise, Theo, Vanessa, and Rudy.

Classifieds

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Jumbo Steak & Cheese — Extra Meat & Cheese	3.55	5.30
Mushroom Steak — Tender Juicy Steak & Mushrooms	3.05	4.55
Mushroom Steak & Cheese — Add Melted Cheese	3.25	4.85
Pepper Steak & Cheese — Diced Sweet Peppers & Steak	3.25	4.85
Pizza Steak & Cheese — Steak, Pizza Sauce, Melted Cheese	3.20	4.75

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Pizza Steak & Mushrooms — Steak, Pizza Sauce, Cheese, Mushrooms	3.30	4.95
Jumbo Pizza Steak — Extra Meat & Cheese	3.65	5.45
GJ's Steak Special — Mushrooms, Sweet Peppers, Pizza Sauce, & Cheese	3.40	5.10

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World's Longest Cheeseburger — Ground Round with Melted Cheese	2.70	4.05
Jumbo Cheeseburger — Extra Meat & Cheese	3.25	4.85
Pepperburger & Cheese — Diced Sweet Pepper & Ground Round	2.90	4.40
Pizzaburger & Cheese — Ground Round & Pizza Sauce	2.80	4.20
Pizzaburger & Mushrooms — Add Delicious Mushrooms	3.00	4.50
Jumbo Pizzaburger — Extra Meat & Cheese	3.30	4.85
Mushroomburger & Cheese — Add Mushrooms & Melted Cheese	2.90	4.40
GJ's Burger Special — Mushrooms, Green Peppers, Pizza Sauce, & Cheese	3.40	5.05

HAM SUBS

Ham & Cheese — Sweet Ham & Cheese	2.90	4.40
Jumbo Ham & Cheese — Extra Ham & Cheese	3.40	5.10
Fried Ham & Cheese — Melted Cheese & Fried Ham	2.90	4.40
Jumbo Fried Ham & Cheese — Extra Ham & Cheese	3.40	5.10
Additional Items	.40	.60